

Evening Public Ledger

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Philadelphia, Monday, October 11, 1920
A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA
Plans on which the people expect the new administration to concentrate its attention:

Development of the rapid transit system.
Construction of a new city hall.
Development of the water supply.
Homes to accommodate the population.

A LEAGUE OF TOWNS

PROPERLY enough, the towns that lie in the delectable region commonly designated as the Main Line have a pride in themselves, in the quality of their administrative ideals and in their constant efforts to maintain all the graces of modern life in an environment so beautiful that it might have been originally created for that happy experiment.

Now it appears the Suburban Association of the Main Line has been formed, with headquarters and a secretariat at Ardmore. This is news. The aim of the new association of towns is better co-operation for protection against fire, for police safeguards in the various communities and on the Main Line drives and for the unification of interests generally.

Are we to suppose that the main line, which has determined to pool its energies for the advancement of its general life, does not read the speeches of Senator Hiram Johnson? One may only hope that no Borah will arise at Devon or Haverford or Bryn Mawr or Paoli to shrilly warn his community of the evils of a supergovernment at Ardmore, of the desirability of a state of grand isolation or the sins of relinquishing the control of neighborhood affairs to alien hands.

WOMEN ON GUARD

THE appeal of the women voters to be recognized as official voters on November 2 is worth heeding. The arrangement would leave political finances undisturbed. The job pays nothing. As a test of the public spirit of the newly enfranchised citizens, the feminine vigil will be serviceable. The election hours are long and under normal conditions unexciting.

The acquisition of practical political experience is possible, and the quicker this is gained by the women the more will the ward party organizations and city committee members will, if they name feminine watchers at the polls, sagaciously recognize a new situation.

In the end some election-day positions are certain to be filled by women. Education of both the new voters and the old will be best stimulated by an early start, such as Mrs. Walter H. Thomson, chairman of the county organization of Republican women, suggests.

CITY DUTY CLARIFIED

THE comparative failure of a police pension fund campaign conducted without recourse to house-to-house and street-corner canvassing reduces a chronic problem to simple terms.

The old system, into which numerous abuses had crept, was rightly banned, and the somewhat extravagant house-to-house canvass was discontinued. The public would of its own volition hasten to buy carnival tickets. The meagreness of the response is revealed in the announcement that of the desired \$65,000 only \$15,000 was obtained.

Director Cortelison now declares that he will appeal to City Council for an appropriation of \$175,000 for the police pension fund and \$15,000 for the firemen's pension fund. Related logic is discernible in this plan. The city already takes care of its retired school teachers. Its obligation to provide for its veteran guardians of the public safety is equally obvious.

JIM HAM ON WOMEN

WHAT in the world has Jim Ham Lewis been reading during the months of his involuntary retirement from the Senate of the United States? Kipling, do you suppose, or Darwin or the bearded Shaw or the wild iconoclasts of German science who used to whisper darkly over their beer that women should be kept in a condition of servitude lest they devastate the earth by their cruelty?

"The viewpoint of woman," says J. Ham, says he, "is as different from a man's as that of a leopard or a tiger." Now, a viewpoint implies a mentality and logical deductions arrived at by a process of orderly reasoning. Lions and tigers are not regarded as reasonable creatures by those who know them best. Let that pass.

"By nature," continues Mr. Lewis recklessly, "women are not for peace. They are for fight. Woman's nature is to demand conflict. In politics men vote for some one or for some thing. Women vote against some one or some thing. They are more concerned about the defeat or overthrow of what they object to than about who or what shall be put in its place. The purposes of men and women converge at the point we call home. They will move outward and apart in matters of government."

Jim Ham, Jim Ham! You were by far the blindest man in public life when, in the not far distant past, your veins illumined the regions of Capitol Hill and caused the bush lingers in Congress to believe that the downward sun had paused in his flight at the very edges of the evening. Can it be that you must still shine in other ways and at all costs or die?

Before the war we took Mr. Kipling's word for a good many things. Half the

world was almost ready to believe that the female of the species was more deadly than the male. But the emperors and the generals and the military states who were responsible for the Marine, for Ypres, for the submarines, for gas tanks and air bombs made us stop and ponder, and, for all we know, they made even Mr. Kipling stop and ponder, too, and revise some of the delusions that were in the literary market places of an unsophisticated world.

To suggest in this particular time that women are unthinking, that they retain beneath all pleasant exteriors an inherited instinct for direct and ruthless action untempered by logic is to invite comparisons utterly disastrous to the world of men.

THE DEMOCRATS FAILED TO TAKE THE MESSAGE TO GARCIA

This is Why the Nation is Looking to the Republican Party for Constructive Statesmanship

MR. HOOVER, when he discusses the issues of the campaign, does not lose sight of the basic facts. It was the subject failure of the Democratic party under its present leadership to meet its obligations that led the voters months ago to decide that they wanted a change.

The issue, then, is the ousting of a party that has proved false to its trust and the substitution for it of another party in control of the national government. No one has made the specifications in the indictment against the Democratic party with greater clearness than Mr. Hoover. After calling attention to the hearty cooperation of the Republicans with the Democrats in the prosecution of the war, Mr. Hoover remarks:

But with victory accomplished, the leaders of the Democratic party, disregarding this cooperation, decided to ignore the wishes of the people of the United States and to make peace alone. Here, I believe, lies the beginning of its failure in statesmanship. We have simply drifted in the last two years, in political leadership this party, at least for the present, has ceased to function.

The armistice was signed in November two years ago. The peace treaty was submitted to the Senate the following July. It was ratified with little delay in all the other allied and associated nations where there was effective leadership consistent of the necessity of action. There was absolute failure in the White House to recognize the conditions under which agreement could be reached here. Indeed, that failure began when the American peace delegation was named.

No treaty can be ratified without the consent of the Senate. Neither party had the necessary two-thirds majority in that body. It was patent to most of us that it was a stuporous blunder to ignore the Republican half of the Senate, and to attempt to jam down its throat an international agreement in the drafting of which the United States was represented only by a man who held the Republican Senate leaders in contempt and was very free in expressing his opinions on that matter.

The peace delegation included more persons than Mr. Wilson. Mr. Wilson went his own way and when his decisions were announced in the conference his associates learned of them for the first time. When he came home his own party was in ignorance of his purposes. He took no one into his confidence. The Democratic leaders in the Senate floundered helplessly for months before the President's health broke down. And the technical state of war continued and still continues because the leader in the White House was determined, as Mr. Hoover says, to make a Democratic peace or none.

Mr. Hoover failed to deliver the message to Garcia. And not only his party, but the United States and the rest of the world are suffering today from that failure. This is true in spite of the many admirable qualities of the President. His high idealism is splendid and has been an inspiration far beyond the bounds of the United States. But a statesman is measured by his ability to carry his forces to ultimate victory. By these tests the President is found lacking. And because he and his party are lacking, the nation is preparing to put the management of its affairs in other hands, in the confident hope that the new men will arrange for the co-operation of the United States with other nations in an association for the preservation of the world peace.

Mr. Hoover is right when he says that the dispute has not been over the principle of a world association. It would be difficult to find a corporal's guard of really influential men from the Atlantic to the Pacific who oppose such an association. It has been urged for years by men of all parties, but the Republican leaders have been more insistent on it than the Democratic leaders. It is a plan born of the same kind of idealism that gave birth to the Republican party, and its practical merits are such as commend themselves to the kind of intellect that has directed the great constructive policies that have been the glory of the Republican party.

What disagreement there has been has arisen over the conditions under which the United States should enter such an association. Unless the conditions are satisfactory to a majority of the people we might as well stay out. Unless the association itself is such as to have the support of the people of the nations within it it will be powerless. Such effectiveness as it is to have will depend entirely on whether the men who have framed its charter have successfully discovered just how far the people are willing to go to prevent war.

In the United States it has been obvious for months that the nation was not ready to accept the covenant of the League of Nations as Mr. Wilson submitted it to the Senate. There has been a demand that it be interpreted and rewritten in such a way as to assure every one that we were not surrendering more than we gained. Whether that demand had a just foundation or not is not important. It was one of the facts which a constructive statesmanship would have recognized, for as Mr. Hoover has said, "no methods men must divide and statesmanship will compromise."

Under the circumstances it is not surprising that Mr. Hoover, who has been engaged for years in constructive work, conciliating opposing forces and smoothing away differences in order that results might be accomplished, should declare that "to have obstinately held up the peace of the world for eighteen months; to have rejected the opportunity for a sensible adjustment of differences so as to meet them; to have projected the issue into the presidential election is the

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WHEN the day dawned for the caretaker who was to hand over the keys to the electrician, who was to work all through the schedule, leaving each room, as he finished it, to be finished by the next man, the electrician thought affectionately of all those busy workers and cheerful souls beginning in the hot, dusty town to make our winter home bright and cozy. We set our return from our summer rest a day or two earlier than usual so we could inspect the work before the very last touches.

Back, very far back, in our minds there was a dream of a good commercial business there might be delay here and there, but we shrank from putting it into words. We left it, like the roof and the cellar, to take care of itself.

Our last prophetic act before checking our trunks for the journey to town was to telegraph the cleaning women to begin. They will all be out of the house by Monday, I said. I was right. They were because they, meaning the painters, paperers and carpenters, had not begun!

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We shall miss them pleasantly, and yet remember them pleasantly. They have done a good thing for us—helped make our own home a better one. They have given us a new home; helped make their jobs pleasant, so we are pleased with one another and with ourselves.

Between their employers and ourselves there will be some bitterness, that will crowd us a bit and some out of the contract jobs to haggle over that may give us a bad number of an hour, but the fact remains that, in spite of all our quarrels, we have about the "best-remembered-of labor," the "innocence of the working classes," we have had a pleasant, human, and, in all things, as pleasant as an exchange of civilities as one could ask on a basis purely social.

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"PRETTY NIGH TOTAL, BY GUM!"



SHORT CUTS

Chairman of all political committees are now claim agents.

The Berlin press is tied up by a strike. Another scrap of paper.

The pushtan man has now joined the politician as a chestnut peddler.

A politician is like a hunter in that he has to take one hedge after another.

The candy makers have not yet discovered that sugar is on the toboggan.

It would really seem that ever so many ball players have been spoiled by prosperity.

Even Mr. Mitten will admit that Council contains some great little compromisers.

The Crimen is said to be as dry as the United States. Smuggled or home-made hooch?

There are few party men who remain untouched by the state of the party checkbook.

Any interest John Barleycorn takes in the barley or corn crop nowadays is purely illicite.

A day of rest having intervened, we may look on Saturday's sports with a calm eye and get back to work.

Not sugar but nuts make candy expensive, says a manufacturer. Is it possible he refers to his patrons?

Prominent in the overhead of the restaurateur is "atmosphere," according to Commissioner McClain. Doubtless the waiter's naughty air.

In the matter of turning over a new leaf the book reviewer takes first place; in the matter of old leaves the park attendant remains untouched.

There is at present no indication that the voters will depart from the time-honored rule of voting their prejudices and thinking them convictions.

We venture the opinion that a request to see the old files of Governor Cox's Dayton News is viewed with considerable suspicion in the office of that paper.

Coffee exporters of Venezuela are holding back shipments until prices recover from their present slump. If they're not careful we'll take to you and then what will they do?

The economic outlook of Germany, which faces a deficit of \$7,000,000,000, is not made less gloomy by the demands of four miners' unions for an increase of wages.

Booth Tarkington has refused to write a political article for a magazine because it has nothing to say. In discovering that this is a bar, Mr. Tarkington makes a notable contribution to political thought.

It is at least unfortunate that a Brooklyn player should be arrested for a ship that is being treated by a doctor on a ship that sails away was anticipated with details on this page a couple of weeks past.

It has aforesaid been authoritatively declared that the money that makes the mare go performs a like office for the elephant and the mule, but there are times when it shows an inclination to "lay down on its job."

Once again we pause momentarily to pause ourselves modestly on the back. The Associated Press story of a sick sailor authorized to interfere. The remedy is simpler. The patron may buy his tomato cheese.

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

ANDREW WRIGHT CRAWFORD

On Art in City Development

A FINE picture or piece of sculpture, besides the value which pertains to it as a good commercial business asset, and collections of such art constitute a corresponding asset for a city, in the opinion of Andrew Wright Crawford, secretary of the Philadelphia Art Jury.

According to Mr. Crawford, who is also secretary of the City Parks Association and a member of the executive board of the American Federation of Art and the American Civic Association, Philadelphia is now losing this commercial asset existing in her great art collections which she consistently fails to advertise.

"There are two main divisions of art as applied to a city," declared Mr. Crawford. "One is outside or civic art, extended by pieces of sculpture or big civic undertakings such as our own Fairmount Parkway or the Michigan avenue development in Chicago or the Kings Way, in London. The other form is that art which, combined with civic art, has meant such a great amount of money for the commerce of Paris, Florence and Venice and other cities noted for their collection of the fine arts."

The opportunity for Philadelphia in adding to the volume of money flowing into the city by means of the development of both of these forms of art is extraordinary. As it was expressed to me one day